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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/905,623	07/13/2001	Stuart Asawaka	10011919-1	3732

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[REDACTED] EXAMINER

KOYAMA, KUMIKO C

[REDACTED] ART UNIT [REDACTED] PAPER NUMBER

2876

DATE MAILED: 05/21/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.	Applicant(s)
09/905 623	ASAWAKA, STUART
Kumiko C Koyama	2876

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133)
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2003.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved by the Examiner.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
a) The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s), (PTO-1449) Paper No(s)
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

1. Claim 8 is object to because of the following informalities:

Re claim 8, line 2: "IR link" should be changed to --infrared link--.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claim 1, 4, 9-12, 15 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Farros et al (US 5,930,810).

Farros teaches a printing system providing an easy to user Graphical User Interface which includes push-buttons displayed on the visual display which may be selected by the user to navigate from one part of the printing system to another, to change the sizes of forms, change fonts, colors and other attributes of forms. Upon selection of the appropriate options to modify the selected form, the user may transmit a print order to the remote printing facility. Upon selection of the appropriate products the user may print the selected and modified product using the local printer, which serves as a printer having a plurality of resources (col 2, lines60+). The selection of the appropriate products serves as a resource request. Farros also teaches that a production system located at the printing facility decrypts and expands the received files to the

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extent necessary and controls the routing, printing and shipping of the received order, as well as the necessary billing, including obtaining credit card authorization (col 5, lines 33-40). The production system serves as all printer control, print job control and transaction control. Credit card authorization is preferably obtained via the printing facility which receives the user's credit card information in the print order and obtains the necessary authorization from an authorization facility (col 11, lines 28-33). The period it take to access the resources is considered to be the period of allowed right of access to the at least one of the plurality of printer resource. If a resource selection is made as taught above, then the process is considered to an incident of use for the at least one of plurality of printer resources. Farros also teaches that once the user reaches the change screen, other products belonging to the same coordinated set of selected product may be viewed and changed. For example, the "change or remove graphic/logo" block 722 allows the selection of a new logo or the deletion of an existing logo on the layout (col 8, lines 54+). This process serves a request to remove the at least one of plurality of printer resources from the second set and place the at least one of plurality of printer resources in the first set.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4 The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 2, 13, 14 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farros in view of Hennige (US 5,276,311). The teachings of Farros have been discussed above. Farros fails to teach that the printer initiates the payment transaction. Farros also fail to teach transaction control generates a use report for delivery to a resource vendor.

Hennige teaches that the printer prints out an invoice (col 2 lines 56-59).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Hennige to the teachings of Farros in order to initiate a payment transaction by providing the user with an invoice so that the user will make a correct payment.

6. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farros as modified by Hennige as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Narukawa (US 6,281,978). The teachings of Farros as modified by Hennige have been discussed above.

Farros as modified by Hennige fail to teach that the printer includes a consumable element, the consumable element including a processing element initiating the payment transaction.

Narukawa teaches an image processing device which is capable of high-speed processing of high-resolution image data by using printer control section composed of a printer head control portion having a first CPU for modulating beams in accordance with image data (col 1 lines 47-52).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Narukawa to the teachings of Farros as modified by Hennige and include a consumable element (printer head) and the consumable

element including a processing element (an image processing device) in order to provide a high-resolution image data to obtain a good quality and customized printing.

7. Claims 5, 6, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farros in view of Hayashi et al (US 6,375,297). The teachings of Farros have been discussed above.

Farros fail to teach that the selected at least one printer resource comprises a selected printer resolution and a selected printer throughput speed.

Hayashi teaches that the instruction receiving section 11 drives the print controller 1 as the information processor before printing commences and in turn the print controller 1 drives its display device to display a selection screen, which contain options of sizes and sorts of printing media, print quality modes (normal mode/high resolution mode), printing speed (moving velocity of the recording head), and others. The selection screen is presented to a printer operator or user for selection of his or her desired options (col 7, lines 50-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Hayashi to the teachings of Farros in order to produce a more precise and graphically enhanced printing job in a fast manner, which increases the users or customer's satisfaction.

8. Claims 7, 8 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Farros in view of Nocker (US 6,236,486).

Farros fail to teach that the selected at least one printer resource comprises access to a selected communication channel and the selected communication channel comprises at least one of an IR link and a network link.

Nocker teaches that an optical communication channel is established so that data files and commands may be sent from the data-collection computer 10 directly to the printer 20.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to integrate the teachings of Nocker to the teachings of Farros and provide a communication channel comprising a network link in order to remotely print desired information by sending the information directly to the printer, which make the process faster.

Response to Amendment

9. The affidavit filed on February 27, 2003 under 37 CFR 1.131 is sufficient to overcome the Fujitani et al reference.

Therefore, the rejections that were relied upon Fujitani et al have been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, new grounds of rejection are made. See rejections above.

Conclusion

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Maruta et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,064,838, discloses a printing system that can identify printing cost beforehand.

Collard et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,825,988, discloses an apparatus for printing digital image data.

Freedman, U.S. Patent No. 4,839,829, discloses an automated printing control system.

Maruta et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,516,157, discloses a printing system that calculates printing cost.

Farrell, U.S. Patent No. 5,383,129, discloses a method of estimating cost of printing materials used to print a job on a printing apparatus.

Bennett et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,146,344, discloses a printing system with automatic statistical compilation and billing.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kumiko C. Koyama whose telephone number is 703-305-5425. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7am-3:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Michael G. Lee can be reached on 703-305-3503. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-308-7722 for regular communications and 703-308-7722 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-308-0956.

kck
May 15, 2003


MICHAEL G. LEE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800